J. RICHARDSON LOGAN, Proprietors

"God—and our Native Land."

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For the Sumter Banner. Essay on the Culture of the

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vine. BY J. S. RICH, M. D. The questions have often been asked, why cannot grapes be cultivated to a state of perfection in this State, equal to that in Greece-in ancient times-and in certain parts of France and Germany? and why cannot as good wine be made here, as in any

other country? With a knowledge of the fundamental principles of Agriculture, the

questions become easy of solution.

Are not the deciduous parts of trees and all vegetable substances bidden to fall by the dictates of some law of Nature? . There is a power in the animal economy, whose pro-vince is to retail dellaterious iritation; or, in other language, casts off morbific agencies : it is called in medical language the "Vis medicatrix Nature." The same extends through out the vegetable kingdom, and is also exhibited in the living principle of the earth; for example, when the setting beams of the sun irritate and injure the earth it is this law of its vital economy, that sets to work in action of the sun. If it be asked what is its modus operandi? the ansavor is, that it brings forth vegeta- to any alvantage in this part of tion from out the bosom of the earth -many species without seed - "

no other purpose save that of heaped ing off the sun, which in the tropics, would soon make deserts, were it not for this law in question, which is the fountain of the vegetable kingdom.

Different species of trees were intended to grow on trees; then or it is true, that tended or adapted to the various degrees of licat, in the tranics, cotton,

wheat, hemp, pine, lichen, &c., with their narrow leaves.

Organized living things of the earth have a system of their own to take care of, but still, at the same time are adapted in the wisdom and design of Providence, reciprocally, ty of the san's heat, which is known to provide for the earth, and the to exist in all level regions. Mounearth for them; for example, the tainous regions, then, by reflecting shade of trees, in hot climates, pre-serves the life of the earth, and prevents it from turning to a desert; their deciduous parts, also, when on the ground, around the roots of trees, doubtless, are placed there by Nature for some wise purpose; it is done by the law of the economy of the earth.

When some tree is put out of its congenial and native abode into parts of the earth that require other of it than it was accustomed to be called on for, in its native soil, then, it cannot flourish so well. This may be illustrated by the vine. Suppose its native country is the mountainous regions of Greece; now, then, let it he imported to Sumter District, (whose geography is far different from the mountainous regions of Greece, inasmuch as the former is a dead level, and consequently hotter, independent of latitude, as is accounted for on demonstrative principles) and planted, the earth being more arritated by the sun, requires, through the law of its vital principle, more of this vine than was asked of in Greece. The vine cannot alter its fixed nature; even in Greece, it required trees as a support ; but take trees away from it here, and it becomes "poor indeed," declines and gives up to the earth, its fruit and leaves prematurely.

The rotting and shedding off of the grape, seems to be the chief obstacle to making of good grapes and wine in this country; and this may, doubtless, be attributed entirely to the undue heat of the sun. It is always hotter in level countries than in mountainous ones, although the latitude be the same ; so it follows that if the earth's surface in level countries could be shaded by trees, or any other-material, that would serve to protect it from the irritation of the sun, the law that regulates its vital economy, will not call on the trees and vines for their deciduous parts. The leaves and fruit when called on by the law aforesaid, prematurely, grow morbid or diseased, and the result is that they shed off. The few that chance not to shed and get ripe, are neverthel as fainted or disorderei, so much so, that when made into wine turns to yinegar, in a shorter or long it sine, according to the extent

of disorder or predisposition to dis- is about the same latitude of Greece;

ease in the grape.

The vine growers in this country tell us that a rocky and pebbly soil and pebbly, or not; because, for sooth | trivance that will keep the air cool at that pebbles and rocks are always the time that the grapes are beginfound in mountainous regions, it does | ning to grow. not follow that they are the cause of the better growth of the grape, far from it. It is the hilly land that makes the grape vine florish.

The wine of which BACHUS was the god, and which is rendered still more celebrated or immortal by the odes of ANACRAEON, was made in the mountainous regions of Greece; and if a retrospective view be taken of the entire face of this colossal Globe, it will be seen that wine never was yet made of a good quality, on level land. When CLEOPATRA wanted a sparkling goblet to dissolve a precious jewel in, or to drink the health of MARK ANTONY, why are we informed that she had to send to Greece for it? Answer: Wine could not be made on the scorching order to protect itself, or to resist the in the production of all other species of vegetation, they were most problic.

The vine never will be cultivated . ath Carolina, nor in any other levplain, unless a knowledge is obtained of the fundamental science of Agriculture, as well as the peculiarities of the vine. Vines are not intended by Nature to support them-

places. Why? Innsmuch as the forest is always lower in temperature than in open fields, and grapes do not rot and shed prematurely, it follows that the vine requires a country with such peculiarities, as will obviing to the angle of their irregular refleeting superfices are colder than level regions, as may be demonstrated on the principles of science.

Mr. Longworth of Cheinnati and Mr. GUIGNARD of Columbia in this State, have both been trying to make wine perhaps for the last forty years, but have not succeeded." The diffienlty with these gentlemen seems to be that the grapes shed off and rot prematurely, in a great degree; and that the wine made of grapes thus rendered morbid, turns to vinegar in the course of a few months. These gentlemen, it would appear, have spared no trouble nor expence in order to make good wine, but have more the less failed, and doubtless, now, are at a loss to know why they cannot make wine as good as that made in other regions of country.-Mr. Longworth mentions that one of his tenants made a course of barrels of good wine once on the precipitate banks of the Schuylkill River, in the State of Pennsylvania, which sold for \$4 per gallon. Now then, he did not know why two barrels of wine made on the "steep bank" of the Schulkill, should be better than perhaps two score barrels made elsewhere.

It is evident enough, that in this country, where the sun's beams come down almost vertically, upon the side of a hill, they are reflected off at the same angel; and it is colder - as it is in the winter season-than it is when they come down on a level plain, and are reflected upwards (as

in summer) when the reverse obtains, Mr. GUIGNARD in all probability never made one gallon of good wine, inasmuch as he never planted his grapes in mountainous regions of

precipitons declivity.

\* \* Got drunk once on some of his best wine, put up in old dusty bottles, which had been eased up and sent to a friend of his in the country, it was a sort of vinegar drunk : was sour for a week after.

Good wine is now being made in the mountainous regions of country in the State of North Carolina, which

and this fact may give rise to some astonishment to those who have failed after having exerted all the skill and is best adapted to the culture of the experience of the choicest wine bibvine. This notion had its origin in bers of France and Germany. If so, their ignorance of the agencies that let them pause and consider that it

it matters not whether it be rocky only requires hilly land, or some con-

Now if this theory be correct, namely: That the intense heat, in level countries, be the cause of the failure of the grape crop, will not the shading of the vineyard with broad leaf trees, so as to afford an ample shade, serve as an efficient agency, in preventing green grapes from shedding off the vine or rotting?

## Transplanting, Budding, and Grafting.

In the agricultural department of the Patent Office Report for 1850-51, is a large amount of practical agricultural information. Gershom Wilborn, of Essex county, Mass., communicates the following upon Transplanting, Budding and Graft-

Transplanting .- Land to be set with fruit trees should be plowed in the Fallgor very early in the Spring; it should be plowed very deep or ubsoited. When the ground is quite ready, get.your trees, and set bem the same day if you can; never | Old age and infancy sleep much. my trees that have been dug over winter, and 'lain by the heel,' nor plant so late in the season as when the leaves have started; trees of this growth of them that season, whereas, by the right kind of management, transmanting will hardly out them back at all. I have eiten planted trees which grew four feet the first year. Holes should be due of the first is not uncommon among soldiers, him who first invented is not uncommon among soldiers, him who first invented all the seasons upon the seasons are all the seasons are a season of the soldiers and the seasons are a season of the soldiers are all the bast boon that can be at the first trees which grew four feet the first is not uncommon among soldiers, him who first invented all the seasons are an anguist content. kind may live, but you lose the year. Holes should be dug of sufficient depth and width to extend the roots to their original capacity .system, with the soil, as the roots of snoring quietly. His horse a growing tree always do. The practice of thrusting the roots of a tree all in a heap, then piling on hard earth, manure, &c., and stamping it down hard is sometimes successful, but no scientific cultivator would recommend it. As trees are set, the ground should be stirred around them while the heat of the season lasts, so often as once in two or three weeks; and if great drought should prevail, they should be occasionally watered; this should be done by making holes with a stick among

the roots, and then pour on a pail of Budding .- Apple trees, and all others, except plums and cherries, should be budded in the latter part of July or first of August; they should be put in so late that they will not grow the same season. The plan of operation is to select a shoot of the present season, with good buds, and cut off each leaf within half an meh of the leaf stalk, then hold the shoot in the left hand, and the knife in the right; the lower part of the dade is placed on the shoot about stock to be budded should be of the stalk project out of the stem in the

Grafting. - Grafting is performed in the Spring. The last of March is the proper time for plums and cherries; and April for all others .-is simple, and consists in entting off and serves to keep the blade in a the stock at the point where we wish line with the handle. to insert the scion, and splitting the stock down the centre; the scion is without Hope and Sleep, man would cut at its lower end in the form of a be inconceivably wretched. The cirwedge, and inserted in a split in the cumstances favoring sleep, besides a keep all hearsays to himself and constalk; the outside bark of the scion quiet conscience, a mind unexcited, fine himself strictly to the facts of

two or three buds.

repose of the mind:

by our race is estimated at one third. es. Sir John Sinclair, who slept eight hours himself, says that in his re-searches upon the subject of longeviothers intemperate, some active and strings of his instrument. indolent; but all had slept well and tent with four or five hours sleep.

Some boys slept, from fatigue, on indirectly narrotical of the Nile. Among the impressive picture of life in resented to us in the fact the file consciousness of and trous retreat to Corunia, in Spain, insensibility to care and anguish con-

is not uncommon among soldiers. him who first invented sleep, surely Franklin slept nearly an hour swim- all nations will rise up and call him ming on his back. An acquaintance blessed who shall discover the means of Dr. D., traveling with a party in of procuring sleep at will, with-When the trees are placed in the holes, spread out the lower roots, and cover them with fine earth, as sleep in his saddle. His horse, beLethe, which possessed the power of also all the rest in like manner; get ing a better walker, went far in ad obliterating all remembrance of sorthe roots into the earth so that they vance of the rest. On crossing a row and of crime, would not be will stand interspersed, in regular hill, they found him on the ground more desirable. len, as was evident from his broken knees, and had thrown his rider on his head, on a hard surface, without waking him.

Animals of the lower orders obey peculiar laws in regard to sleep. Fish are said to sleep soundly: and we are told by Aristotle, that the tench may be taken in this state, if approached cautiously. Many birds and beasts of prey take their repose in the day time. When kept in enptivity dis habit undergoes a change with makes us doubt whether er it was not the result of necessity which demanded that they could take advantage of the darkness, silence. and the unguarded state of their victims. In the menagerie at Paris. even the hyena sleeps at night and is awake by day. They all, however, seek, as favoring the purpose. a certain degree of seclusion and shade with the exception of the lion, who, Burdach informs us, sleeps at noonday, in the open plain; and the eagle and condor, which poise themselves on the most elevated pinnacle of rock in the clear blue atmoshalf an inch above the bud-the phere, and dazzling smilight. Birds, thumb of the right hand rests on the however, are furnished with a nictiashoot at the lower extremity of the ting membrane generally, to shelter bark to be removed with the bud; the eye from light. Fish prefer to the knife is then drawn towards you, retire to sleep under the shadow of parallel with the shoot, smooth and a rock, or woody bank. Of domesevel, so that the bark and a portion tie animals, the horse seens to of the wood will be taken off .- The require least sleep, and that he usually takes in an erect posture. present year's growth-a T should Birds that rest in a sitting posture e made in the bark with the knife, are furnished with a well adapted and bark raised with some convenient | mechanism, which keeps them firmly instrument; the bud is then inserted, supported without voluntary or conand the bark is brought back and ti- scious action. The tenden of the ed over the bud, letting the leaf claws is so arranged as to be tightened by their weight when the thighs are bent, thus contracting closely, and grasping the bough or perch. In certain other animals which sleep erect, the articulation of the foot and knee are described by Dumeril as posed that they should have a small In grafting, thrifty young stocks resembling the spring of a pocket, game of poker; all agreed to it, and

It has been prettily said that, should fit nicely the bark on the sei- and a body free from pain, are a re- the care.

on. A salve made of 1 pound bees cumbent posture, silence and darkwax, 6 of rosin, melted with one pint ness. When Ptolemy demanded of linseed oil, is then used to cover the a soothsayer .- "What would make seams made in the operation, so as to render the whole air-tight; the salve best way," he replied, "was to have should be looked to occasionally, and divine and celestial meditations, and kept smooth and tight on the seams, to use honest actions, in the day time.' retard the healthful development of is not owing to any particular mode the grape. If the ground be billy, of culture, that they succeed, but in the air, which will destroy the sci- will on assuming a recumbent posion. Scions should be of the last tion. Bonaparte, during his grand year's growth, and have upon each career, required no other condition but darkness; yet, at St. Helena, he suffered from sleeplessness among his THE PHENOMENA OF SLEEP .- Dr. other tortures. Habit exercises an Dickson, of Charleston, has recent almost omnipotent influence in this ly published a work on Life, Sleep, matter. A distinguished watchmak-Pain and Death, which contains some | er having retired from business, was curious facts and speculations. The in danger of phrenitis for want of following facts are given in relation to sleep. After several miserable weeks to sleep, which is described to be the a return to the old place of abode. The necessary amount of sleep dif. The experiment succeeded perfectly, fers in the various tribes, as well as for he fell asleep in his former workin different individuals. The aver- shop at once, rejoicing in the loud age proportion of time thus employed | ticking of scores of clocks and watch-

> Of contrasted impressibility, is the case of the old harpist, given by Brandis, who slept the instant he ty, he found long life under every left off playing; but, although undiscircumstance and every course of turbed by other sounds, woke up im-habit - some old men being abstinent, mediately as any one touched the turbed by other sounds, woke up im-

> Degrived of sleep, man is inexlong. Alfred the Great slept eight pressibly wretched, and cager and hours a day-Jeromy Taylor but ceaseless has ever been his search afthree. Bonaparte, during the greater ter the means of proving this inester part of his active life, was conestimable blessin the proving this inester part of his active life, was conestimable blessin. everywhere instinct lants, as eagerly employed unfortunateboard of Nelson's ship, at the battle ly become bevern the salas! what a

ANECDOTE OF A LOUISIANA JUDGE.--Old Judge L-s, who was for years the Circuit Judge in that portion of Louisiana known as Attakapas county, was greatly celebrated for his legal learning, and was greatly beloved by his neighbors and friends. He was stern, upright and honest -- and the death of the good old man, which occurred some years ago, was universally regretted throughout the State.

But, with all his book lore and egal attainments, he was Perhaps the greenest man at cards in his entire circuit. It has been said that twelfths of a barrel of shelled corn he did not know the 'Jack of over. Trumps' from a diamond. In the village of Opelousas, as three individuals were sitting round a table, in one of those doggeries, 'with a billiard table attached,' which are so common in the Crcole parishes playing a small game of three hundred poker, when a quarrel ensued. which resulted in an aggravated case of assault and battery. This did not end the affair, for, at the next term of the court, at the head of the docket stood "The State of Louisiana vs. John Allen, for an assault and battery with intent to kill, on the body of Enos Griggs."

The trial came on, and the only itness to the affray was a Captain Johnson, who was the third hand in the game. Johnson was the skipper of one of those crafts which transport sugar from that section of the country to New-Orleans, and was a self-confident go ahead fellow, and was as undannted before the Judge and jury, as he would have been before the erew of his own little craft. After being sworn, he was directed to tell the court and jury everything he knew bout the affair. After clearing his broat, he commenced by stating 'that aim and Griggs and John Allen were over at Boullet's grocery, the seeond day of election, when Allen proshould be preferred .- The operation knife, which opens the instrument went up stairs and sat down to the game; did not know that there was heard afterwards'-

by the Court who directed him to heathy.

The witness continued-'Well we sat down to the table-Griggs set there, John Allen here, and I there, (making a digram of the clerk's table, in order to elucidate the position of the parties). John Allen dealt the cards, I went blind, Griggs he went

olind and John Allen would'nt see him. The Judge; who was a little deaf, was in the habit of making an ear trumpet of his hand, for the purpose of sharpening his hearing—and throwing his head a little forward and sideways, interrupted the witness by asking him 'what was the reason that John Allen did'nt see Grigg?"

The witness replied, 'I don't know,

but he would'nt look at him.' "Proceed,' says the Judge. Well, I saw him and he saw, and

ust at that minute-' 'Stop sir,' says the Judge, throwing imself into a hearing attitude-did I understand you to say that you vent blind?"

'Yes, sir! I went blind and Griggs he went blind, and Allen wouldn't see, but

I saw Griggs, and he saw—'
'Witness,' exclaimed the Judge,
striking the bench will his clenched fist, 'do I hear you a-right, sir? Do you say that you went blind and then

'Yes, sir,' replied the witness, saw Griggs saw, and Griggs just at

Stop, sir, said the judge. 'Mr. Clerk, fine the witness fifty dollars for contempt of court, and direct the sheriff to take him to jail, and there pretty Miss exclaims, Why don't you to keep him until he receive orders from the Court. Call up the next ense, Mr. Clerk.

Capt. Johnson was dumbfounded, and did not awake to the reality of his condition netil the sheriff laid his hands on him when he exclaimed: Good gracious, the long what have

ually be placed in, were convulsed with laughter, which increased the rage, of the old Judge to the highest pitch. The prosecuting attorney endeavored to enlighten the Judge, and eventually succeeded, but not until he had pro used thing so bad as that.' a pack of cards, and after dealing out three hands, made the blind as clear as day to the Judge.

The fine and imprisonment were remitted, order was restored in the court, and Captain Johnson was allowed to proceed with his testimony .-Spirit of the Times.

## Measurement of Corn in the Crib.

After levelling the corn, multiply the length and breadth of the house together, and the product by the depth, which will give the cubic feet of the bulk of corn: then divide this last product by 12, and the quotient will be the number of barrels of shelled corn contained in the house or crib. If there be a remainder after the division, it will be so many

12 feet long 11 feet broad

6 feet deep

12)792 cubic feet

132

66 barrels of shelled corn 5 bushels in a barrel

330 bushels of shelled corn. MEMORANDA. - 21,500 cubic inches will contain ten bushels of shelled corn, but the same space filled with corn in the car will shell out rather more than five bushels. These 21-500 cubic inches contain 12 cubic

feet, and 764 cubic inches over .-Now, two barrels, or ten bushels in the ear, will generally, in shelling, overrun just about these 764 cubic

THE PLANTATION GARDEN, -Planters! choose this month, whether you will feed your negroes on good Vegetables, or Calomel and Quinine. As the warm season approaches, the system craves vegetable food, and in a country with a climate like ours vegetable food should be the principal diet in the Summer months, as well for the negro, as the white man, Squashes, Beets, Beans, Peas, Cabbage, (not Collard,) Onions, &c. &c. my harsh feelings between Griggs and are as cheap food, when made in their All n, or I wouldn't a played, but greatest perfection, as salt meal and corn bread, and a constant and liber-Here the witness was interrupted al supply of them infinitely more

> The Plantation Garden should be the most prominent place about the pinutation. Make it the interest of

the negroes to keep it up to a high state of fertility, and without the loss of time on their part, it would soon rival "masters." We are happy to know there some such in this vicinity and hope to see the day, not far off, when the master will find it his interest to provide a suitable Garden spot, and the best of seed, for his negroes.—Soil of the South.

The Printer.—I pay the printer,' said my uncle Toby.
'He's a poor creature,' rejoined Trim.

'How so?' said my uncle. Because, in the first place, continued the corporal looking full upon my uncle, because he must endeavor to please every body. In the negligence of a nioment, perhaps a small paragraph pops upon him; he hastily throws it to the compositor, it is inserted, and he is ruined.

serted, and he is ruined.'
'Too much the case. Trim,' said my uncle with a deep sigh.'

'And please your honor; continued Trim, 'this is not the whole.'
'Go on, Trim,' Dry-uncle, feel, ingly.

The printer, sometimes, pursues the corporal, thits upon a piece that pleases him mightily; he thinks it pleases him mightily; he thinks it bers. But alas! sir, who can calculate the human mind? He inserts it, and all is over with him. They for give others, but they cannot forgive the printer. He has a host to print for, pretty Miss exclaims, 'Why don't you give us more poetry, marriages, and bonmots? away with these state pieces. The politician clasps his specks over his nose, and reads it over in search of a violent invective; he finds none, takes his specks off, folds them, sticks them in his pocket, and declares the paper good for nothing but to burn. So it goes. Every

the corporal, clasping his hands be seechingly, would you believe, air there are some subscribers who do not hesitate to cheat the printer out of

A LADY OFEICER.—Jean Paul says that a lady officer, if she wanted to give the word "halt," would do it in this strain: "You soldiers, all now, mind, I order you as soon as I have finished speaking, to stand still, every one of you on the spot where you happen to be; don't you hear mel. Halt, I say all of you. Now, Monsieur Jean, it was an un-

lucky day you wrote that sentence -May you never hear anything but that little concise word NO! from every rosy lip you meet between this and your tombstone! May you "halt" your tombstone! May you "halt" wifeless through life; may your but tons be snapping, your strings knotty, and your stockings holy. May your boot jack be missing, your feet ba corned, your shaving water be cold, your razor dull, your hair stand up, and your dickies lay down; may your beard be porcupiny, your whiskers thinly settled, your moustache curl the wrong way: may your coffee be the wrong way; may your coffee be muddy, your toast smoky, and your tea be water bewitched; may you dream of Paradise, and wake in-some other place! and with a never dying desire for affection, may you crawl through creation a meek, miserable, musty, forlorn, fidgety, fussy, ridiculous, ruin ed, rejected, ragged old bachelor!
Amen! FANNY FERN.

WATER PROOF CLOTHING .- For a plantation of fifty to one hundred negroes, take twenty gallons of linseed oil, into which mix three pounds of litharge after the oil shall have been boiled a few moments. The litharge should be pulverized before being incorporated with the oil, and well stirred in. Previously, an overcoat or sack should have been neatly made from common cotton cloth, called domestic, long enough to reach below the knees, to be closely buttoned in front. When the mixture of oil and litharge is boiling hot, immerse the garment, wring it as dry as possible, and let it hang in the sun for three days, when it will be completely waterproof-an overcost for the negro, secure against storm or tempest, impervious to the winter winds, or the chills of night. It will cost less than sixty cents per sack, and last from one to two years.'

Natchez Free Trader.

"Here you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?"

After the girls, Father?" Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

"No. Sir-but mother did."